# The Heterosexual HIV Epidemic in Chicago: Insights into the Social Determinants of HIV

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STI/HIV/AIDS Division
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### Today's Presentation

- Epidemiology of heterosexual HIV
- Identifying the heterosexuals at highest risk
- Chicago HIV behavioral surveillance survey
- Exploring measures of social determinants of health
- Using results to inform prevention and planning efforts





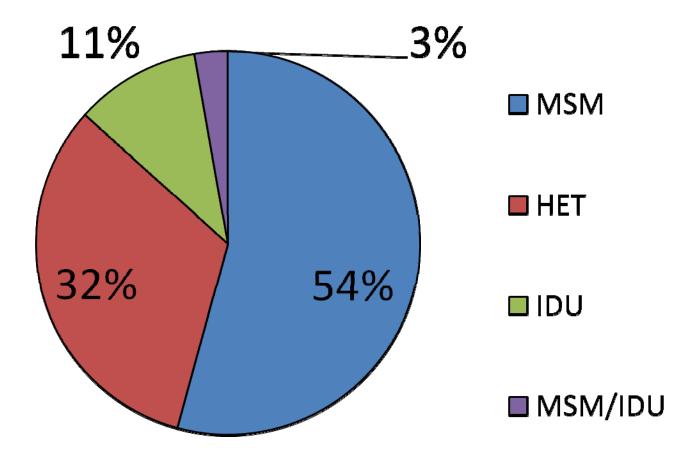
#### **Outline Topics**

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# United States - HIV Diagnoses by Mode of Transmission, 2008



CDC Surveillance Report, 2009





### United States - HIV Diagnoses among Heterosexuals by Race, 2008

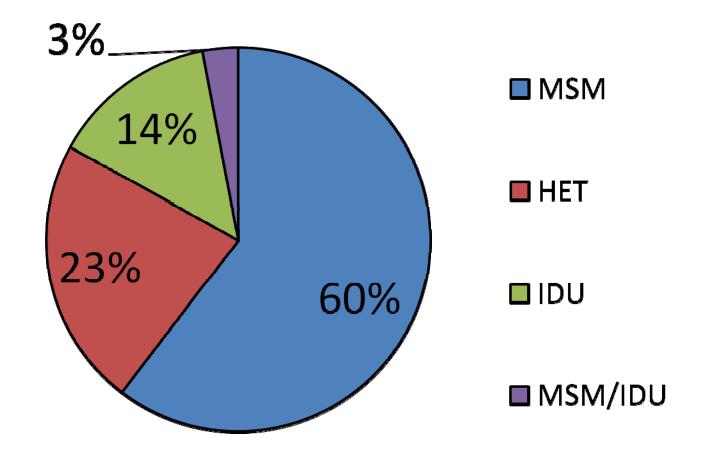
	# HIV Diagnoses	%
Non-Hispanic Black	9,233	68
Non-Hispanic White	1,840	14
Hispanic	2,288	16
Other	279	2
TOTAL	13,640	

CDC Surveillance Report, 2009





# Chicago HIV Diagnoses by Mode of Transmission, 2008







### Chicago HIV Diagnoses among Heterosexuals by Race, 2008

	# HIV Diagnoses	%
Non-Hispanic Black	220	75
Non-Hispanic White	14	5
Hispanic	46	16
Other	15	5
TOTAL	295	





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#### **HIV Behavioral Surveillance**

- Ongoing national system to characterize populations at risk for HIV infection
- Designed to monitor:
  - HIV prevalence
  - HIV risk, testing and prevention behaviors
- 2010 Heterosexuals
- Begins with a formative research phase to define and locate the population of interest





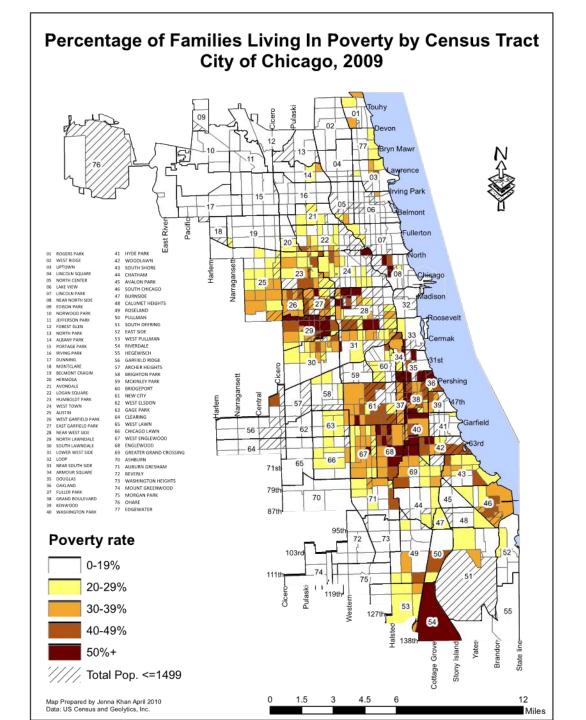
#### Linking HIV and Poverty

- 2005 study by Peterman, et al., described the characteristics of 20 counties with the highest and lowest increases in heterosexual AIDS incidence
- Poverty was found to the strongest predictor of an increase in AIDS case rates
- Aggregate-level poverty can be used to define and locate the heterosexuals <u>at highest risk</u> for HIV

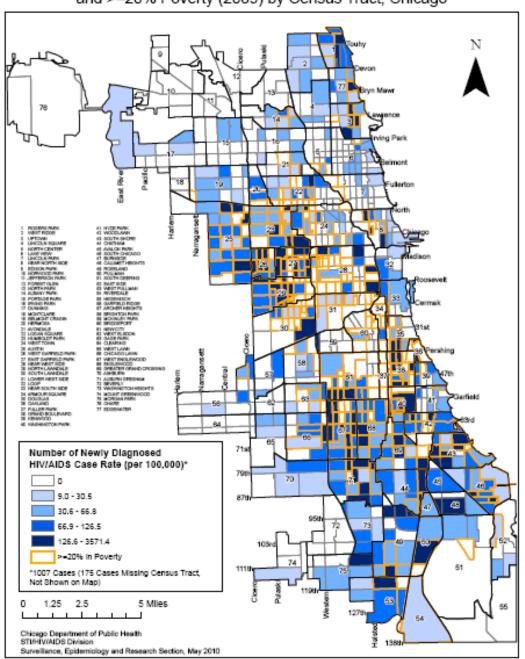
Peterman TA, Lindsey CA, Selik RM. This place is killing me: a comparison of counties where the incidence rates of AIDS increased the most and the least. J Infect Dis. 2005 Feb 1;191 Suppl 1:S123-6.







#### Cumulative HIV/AIDS Newly Diagnosed Case Rates (2006-2009) among Heterosexually Exposed Adults/Adolescents; and >=20% Poverty (2009) by Census Tract, Chicago



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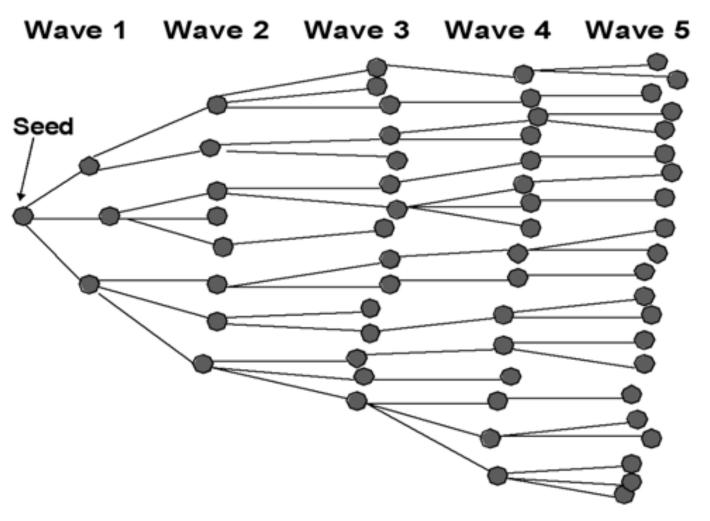
#### Methods

- Respondent-Driven Sampling (RDS) form of chain referral
- Participants recruit up to 5 members of their social network using study coupons
- Coupons are redeemed at several central study sites
- Face-to-face survey and rapid HIV testing
- Respondents paid up \$100 for participation and recruiting others
- Data collection: August 2010 November 2010





#### Example of RDS Recruitment Chain







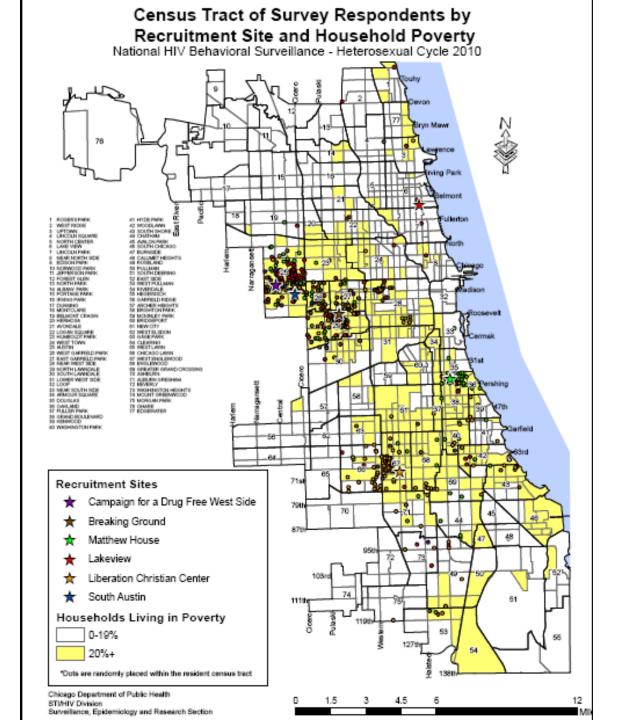
#### Recruitment Summary

- 16 initial recruits identified during formative phase
- 1052 coupons distributed
- 561 coupons returned
- 535 eligible interviews (eligibility rate: 93%)
  - Eligibility criteria: Between the ages of 18-60, engaged in heterosexual vaginal or anal sex within the past 12 months
  - 18 current IDUs excluded from analysis
  - 3 additional interviews excluded due to validity concerns

#### 514 heterosexuals







### Did respondents live in impoverished census tracts?

Level of Household Poverty	Census Tracts in Chicago	Census Tracts of HET2 respondents
<20%	563 (62)	83 (17)
20 – 29%	133 (15)	100 (20)
30 – 39%	105 (11)	172 (35)
40 – 49%	55 (6)	38% 39 (8)
50 – 59%	20 (2)	26 (5)
60 +%	39 (4)	75 (15)





### Sample Characteristics



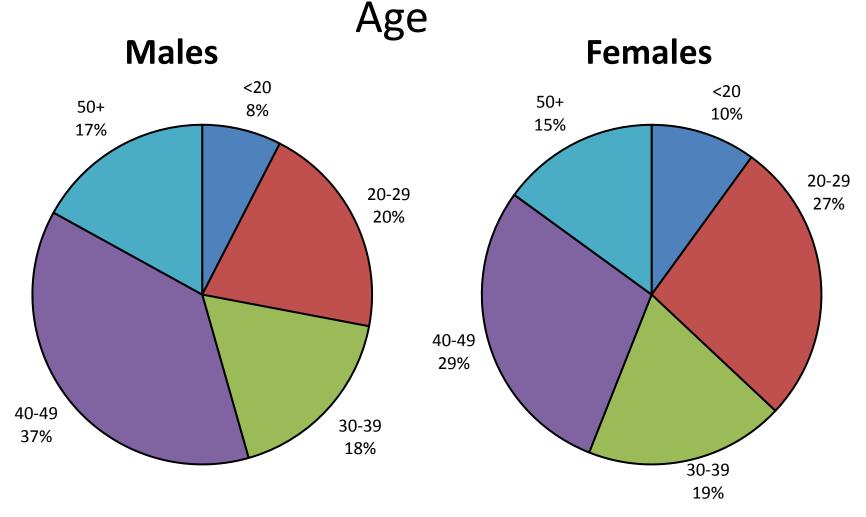


#### Gender

Gender	#	%
Male	318	62
Female	195	38







Median Age (years)

Males: 41 Females: 35





### Race/Ethnicity

	Males		Females	
Race/Ethnicity	#	%	#	%
NH Black	305	96	186	97
NH White	6	2	2	1
Hispanic/Latino	6	2	4	2
Asian	1	<1	0	0





#### **HIV Prevalence**

5 HIV+ of 514 tested	0.98%
Chicago HIV prevalence	0.83%
HIV prevalence among Chicago Heterosexuals*	0.14%

<sup>\*</sup>CDPH estimate





#### **Sexual Behaviors**





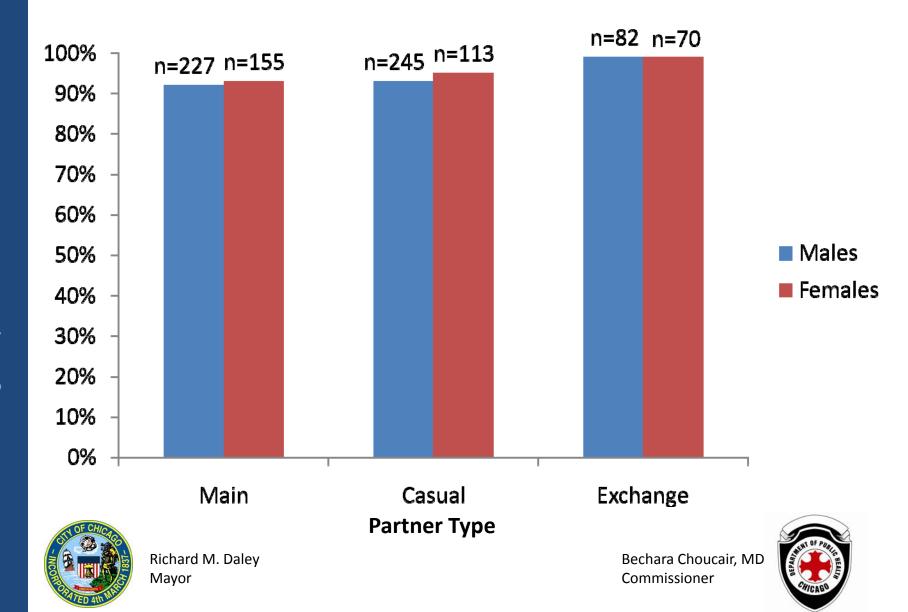
## Number of Opposite Sex Partners Past 12 Months

Number of opposite sex	Ma	ale	Female	
partners past 12 months	#	%	#	%
One partner	50	16	44	23
Two partners	43	13	29	15
Three or more partners	225	71	122	63





### Percentage of respondents that reported inconsistent condom use during vaginal sex in past year



# Did respondents know their most recent sex partner's HIV status?

35% of males and 34% of females <u>knew</u> their most recent sex partner's HIV status





#### Drug and Alcohol Use

- 73% of respondents reported non-injection drug use in the past 12 months
- 41% of respondents reported binge drinking once a week or more
- 62% of respondents used drugs or alcohol during last sexual encounter





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#### Going beyond individual risk behaviors

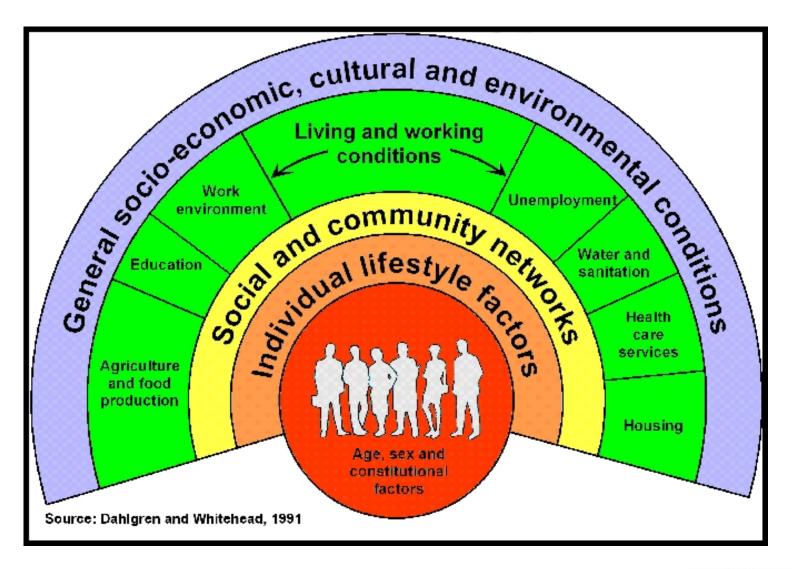
What are broader contributors to HIV risk?

 Complex set of intertwining social and economic structures and systems

Social Determinants of Health (SDH)



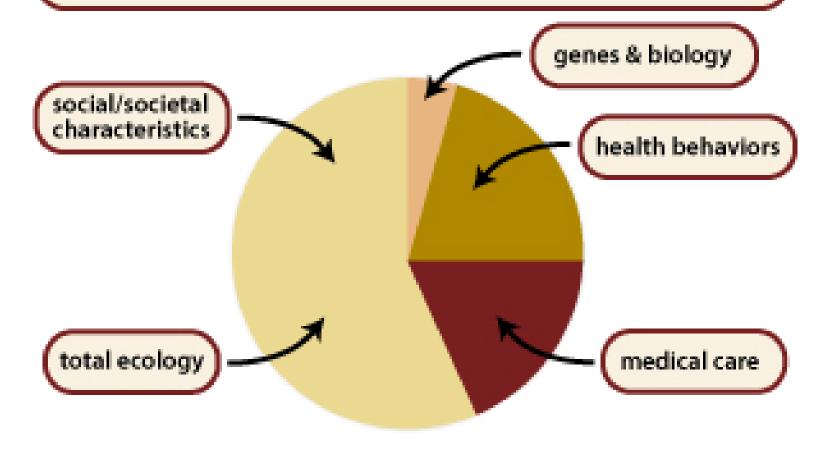








### **DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION HEALTH**



Source: NCHHSTP White Paper on Social Determinants of Health, 2010



Richard M. Daley Mayor



#### Social Determinants of Health

Income and the economic environment
Social environment and social status
Physical environment
Early childhood experiences
Community factors
Health services





#### Social Determinants of Health

- Income and the economic environment
  - relative poverty
  - employment
  - education





#### Annual Household Income Median Household Size of Sample: 2 persons

	Males		Females	
Yearly Income	#	%	#	%
\$0-9,999	181	58	125	64
\$10,000-19,999	70	22	45	23
\$20,000-29,999	20	6	11	6
\$30,000-39,000	25	8	9	5
\$40,000+	19	6	4	2

Poverty level for 2-person U.S. household: \$14,568
Average Chicago household income: \$38,625

### **Current Employment Status**

	Males (n=318)		Females (n=195)	
Employment Status	#	%	#	%
Unemployed	192	60	117	60
Employed Full-time	31	10	16	8
Employed Part-time	52	16	20	11
Homemaker	1	1	12	6
Full-time Student	14	4	10	5
Retired	3	1	0	0
Disabled for work	20	6	16	8





## Education

34% of respondents reported not completing high school

This rate is slightly higher than the Chicago average (28%)

- Income and the economic environment
- Social environment and social status
  - social support
  - discrimination
- No data to measure this determinant in current NHBS

<u>Underscores the need to enhance current</u> <u>surveillance systems to collect SDH</u>





- Income and the economic environment
- Social environment and social status
- Physical environment
  - homelessness
  - neighborhood safety and condition





## Homelessness

	Males (n=318)		Females (n=195)		
	No. %		No.	%	
Homeless in the					
past 12 months	117	37	79	41	

	Males (n=318)		Fem (n=1	
	No. %		No.	%
<b>Currently homeless</b>	64	20	41	21





- Income and the economic environment
- Social environment and social status
- Physical environment
- Early childhood experiences
  - Exposure to trauma/neglect/abuse





# Adverse Childhood Experiences

Category of Childhood Exposure	Sample Population Prevalence (n=512) %	General Population Prevalence * (n=26,229) %
Parents not together	59	27
Lived with substance abuser	52	29
Physical Abuse	37	14
Psychological Abuse	36	26
Lack of Emotional Support	34	-
Mother treated violently	30	16
Sexual Abuse	26	12
Had a mentally ill family member	21	19
Physical Neglect	17	

<sup>\*</sup> Adverse Childhood Experiences Reported by Adults, Five States, 2009. (2010, December 17) MMWR: Morbidity and Mortality Weekly, 59 (49); 1609-1613.

Richard M. Daley Mayor Bechara Choucair, MD Commissioner

- Income and the economic environment
- Social environment and social status
- Physical environment
- Early childhood experiences
- Community factors
  - Marriage/Relationships
  - Concurrent sexual relationships
  - Incarceration

## **Marital Status**

	Ma	iles	Fem	ales
Marital Status	No.	%	No.	%
Never married	221	69	143	71
Married	21	7	14	7
Living together as married	5	2	5	2
Separated	29	9	14	8
Divorced	33	10	14	9
Widowed	9	3	5	3





# **Concurrent Sexual Relationships**

#### With MAIN Partner:

•70% of male respondents and 59% of female respondents had sex with other people during their current relationship

#### With CASUAL Partner:

•84% of male respondents and 73% of female respondents had sex with other people during their current relationship with a casual partner





# Incarcerated in the Past year

	lale =318)			
#	%	#	%	
95	30	26	13	





# Incarceration and Sexual Relationships

• 19% of women had male partners who were incarcerated at the time of her survey

- 65% of these women had sex with an outside partner while their partner was incarcerated
  - Reason: 62% said it was to help with living expenses





- Income and the economic environment
- Social environment and social status
- Physical environment
- Early childhood experiences
- Community factors
- Health services
  - access to routine medical care
  - access to HIV prevention
  - access to HIV testing





## Healthcare

	Males		Fem	ales
	# %		#	%
Currently have health insurance	67	21	104	54

	Males		Fem	ales
	#	%	#	%
Visited healthcare provider in	102	(F7)	150	77
past 12 months for any reason	183	(57)	150	





## Routine medical care

 $\bullet\,55\%$  of males and 81% of females have a usual place they go for routine medical care

	Males (n=174)		Females (n=159)	
Medical Care Locations	#	%	#	%
Public health clinic	41	24	42	26
Emergency room	64	37	18	11
Community health center	31	18	42	26
Private doctors office	23	13	42	26
Family planning clinic	4	2	9	6





#### **HIV Prevention Utilization**

**9%** of respondents participated in *individual-level* or *group-level* HIV prevention interventions





#### Free Condoms

# Less than half (42%)

of the survey respondents reported having access to free condoms in the past 12 months





# HIV Testing in the Past Two Years

	Males (n=318)		Females (n=195)	
Number of tests	#	%	#	%
Never tested	79	25	32	16
0	98	31	53	27
1	69	22	53	27
2	37	11	34	17
<b>3</b> —26%	16	5	9	5
4+	22	7	14	7





## Location of Most Recent HIV Test

Location		Males (n=189)		ales 126)
	#	%	#	%
Public health clinic	35	18	33	26
Correctional facility	44	23	9	7
Community based organization	21	11	13	10
Emergency room	16	9	12	10
Hospital (inpatient)	17	9	9	7
HIV/AIDS street outreach	17	9	7	6
Drug treatment program	13	7	8	6





## **Data Limitations**

- Have not fully explored predictive associations or causal relationships between SDH and HIV risk
- Data does not represent all persons living in poverty in Chicago (e.g. Latinos)
- Unable to set up interviewing sites and hours convenient to entire target population





## Data Summary

- Measuring aggregate level poverty is an effective way of identifying at-risk urban heterosexuals
- Prevention efforts should be focused on
  - Reducing unprotected sex and substance use
  - Increasing HIV testing and knowledge of status
- New approaches that address the social determinants of health may have a greater impact on reducing disparities when combined with efforts aimed at individual behavior change





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# **Looking Ahead**

- Many opportunities exist for improving prevention efforts among heterosexuals living in high poverty Chicago neighborhoods
  - Enhance current programs aimed at providing condoms, housing, linkage to care, and treatment services for vulnerable populations
  - Devise new and innovative interventions that are aligned with goals of the National HIV/AIDS Strategy
- Establishing cross-disciplinary collaborations are essential to winning the battle





# Acknowledgements

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